## CITY TITELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER. -The following record will show he changes in the temperature for the past twentyfour hours, in comparison with the corresponding hours, in comparison with the thermometer of the last year, as indicated by the thermometer minute Phermacy. Desails Building, Broad-

A DANGEROUS TURBLE .- At half-past twelve olclock yesternay George McDonald, quartermaster ship thatted King tom, lying at pier 20 North fell two the hold and sustained dangerous, if tal inturies. He was taken to the City Hos-

DISCHARGED VROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND .- Judge Dowling yes, char issued pardons to 109 prisoners on Blackwell's Island. With advancing spring he believes the most will find employment, and that this act of clemency not only will be a saving to the city but productive or most salutary effect upon 1700 the prisoners.

PRESENTATION TO ASSESSOR WEBSTER .- Mr. E. D. Eessor of the Thirty-second district, was on Saturmade the recipient of a token of the esteem in thich he is held by his assistants, who presented him with a large and beautiful album, containing their photographs, about forty in number. The presentation was made at the office, No. 83 Cedar

body of an unknown man, five teet six inches high, and about forty years of age, was brought to the lorgue yesterday from foot of Twenty-first street, East river. Deceased had brown hair, sandy side whiskers and mustache, black coat, vest and pants, striped shirt and boots. Body too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue for identification.

LEMERCIEN'S SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—At the reier has consented to deliver two courses of lectufes in this city and Brooklyn, on anatomy and physiclory, illustrated by wonderful clastique racciels, prior to his return to Paris. The course will commence to-night at the Brooklyn Athehaeun, and will be confined on to-morrow and Wednesday evenings. The course in this city will be delivered next week.

Catherine Kull, a German servant, aged twenty four years, who a few days since fell from a third story window of her employer's residence, and died yesterday morning from the injuries then received. Francis Donavan, whose lest was fractured a few days ago by being causht in some machinery, died yesterday at his residence, No. 65 James street. Coroner Flynn will hold an inquest.

THE PARK METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.-The report of the Park Meteorological Department for the week ending on Saturday last, shows a mean barometric change of Sacutady last, shows a mean barometric height of 30.016 inches, the maximum, at 7 A. M. of April 15, being 30.232, and the minimum, at 7 A. M. of the 17th, 20.832, giving a range of .450. The mean temperature for the week was 44.58 degrees; the maximum, 97 degrees, was attained at 2 P. M. of the 16th, and the minimum, 27 degrees, at 6 A. M. of the 16th, showing a variation of 40 degrees. Rain to the cepth of .64 of an inch fell on the 17th.

### POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

POCKETBOOK SNATCHER .- A lad twelve years of raigned yesterday morning before Justice Shandley at Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of steal ing a pocketbook containing fifty cents. Mrs. Ellen Grote, of No. 118 Sheriff street, stated that she was walking through Ridge street last night, when Herman came up to her and snatched her pocketbook out of her hand. He then ran away, but officer Tutte, of the Eleventa precinct, followed and captured him. The boy was committed for examination at the Court of Special Sessions.

ALEEGED DISHONEST CLERK .- Mr. Max Ehrmaun eps a grocery store at No. 286 East Fourth street. has for some time employed one Andrew Mangen as a clerk. On Saturday Mr. Ehrmaun left his store as a cierk. On Saturday Mr. Ehrmaun left his store for a while, and before going out placed sixty dollars in Treasury notes in a tea box for safe keeping. During his absence the money was removed, and, missing it on his return, he accused the clerk. Mangen, with having appropriated it. The clerk admitted the theft, and tod his employer that he had hid the stamps in the cellar. Mr. Ehrmaun went to to the place indicated and recovered thirty-four dollars. Yesterday the clerk was taken before Justice shandley, at Essex Market Police Court, by officer Daly, of the Seventeenth precinct, and was committed to await examination.

THE BOY WHO SHOT HIS FRIEND.-ISAAC Hatch, the little boy who shot his friend James Madison, also a boy, living at 57 Thompson street, in the face, on Saturday evening, was arraigned at the Jefferson arket Police Court, before Justice Dodge, yesterday Market Police Court, before Justice Dodge, yesterday morning to answer the charge of felonious assault. Officer Hutchinson, of the Eighth precinct, narrated that he saw a crowd of persons chasing the accused through Laurens street, and upon ascertaining the cause of the excitement arrested him. He was subsequently confronted with the injured lad, who recognized him as the one who fired the pistol. Hatch was born in South Carolina, and is a bootblack. He pisaded not guilty to the charge, but was committed to answer at the Court of General Sessions in default of \$1,000 bail. The wounded lad will soon recover.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- WIL liam H. Downing, residing at No. 654 Third avenue, appeared before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning and narrated the particulars of a daring attempt at highrated the particulars of a daring attempt at highway robbery by one John Dunne. Downing alleges
that the accused came up to him on Saturday evening on the Bowery and, after accosting him, persisted in making his acquaintance, against his expressed wishes. Not being able to rid himself of
his spresence he imped on a Third avenue car, with
the intention of proceeding to his home; but the
mccused followed him and sat beside him; that when
the conductor called for the fare Dunne quarrelled
with him because he would not pay his fare also,
which, added to his previous operations, astonished
him all the more; that when the car reached Eighte ments irrest he left it, hoping then to get rid of the
a ccused, but that was impossible, as he followed him
closely, and when he had walked part of the block
to wards Fourth avenue he came up to him and,
w, thout explanation, demanded his money, he having; at the time in his pocket \$75. Being refused,
'u une thrust his hand in the complainant's pocket,
it he same time hissing in his ear that if he did not
him dover his money he would "beat the life out of
him," This was the culmination of the outrage, as,
he in g in fear of his life, Downing cried out for the
dig h teenth precent, came up and arrested the
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# COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

2428, 2459, 2459, 2409, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2496, 2496
and others.

COURT OF Q. ENERAL SESSIONS.—The People vs.
Lewis Rifen, rot bery. The Same vs. Charles Brown
and William D. miap, robbery. The Same vs.
Emanuel Gotsec aik, bigamy. The Same vs. Floyd
Franklin, grand larceny. The Same vs. Mary
Franklin, grand larceny. The Same vs. Mary
Franklina, grand larceny. The Same vs. John Wilson, burglary. The Same vs. Jocob Meyerhoffer,
Frederick Reimuth and William Irving grand larceny. The Same vs. Kate Burns, grand larceny.
The Same vs. Mary
The Same vs. Mary
Smith, larceny from person.
The Same vs. Thomas Brown and Philip Manheimer,
grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. The Same
vs. Airc- Carter, alias Walter Scott Wells, glias
A Vired Scott Wells, alias Ling, alias Moore, grand
la: Veny.

## STABBING AFFRAY ON BROADWAY.

Last vevening about seven o'clock Joshua Clark and Th was Keating, colored, met face to face on Broadw, y, near Worth street, and there was a difficuity at . Nace, engendered, it is believed, by old grudges. Uuring the quarret Keating took a knife from his p. eket and stabbed Joshua in the neck, fadicting, fort. wately, only a slight wound. The injured man, who liv. 's at No. 69 Poplar street, Brooklyn, was cared for at the "City Hospital, and Keating arrested."

At a recent san of autographs, in Parls, the signature, of the follow, bug well known characters brought the most varied, Autographs, like every other article, are subject to the taste of the day, and the following will deh but which are the present sympathies of amateurs. Napoleon III., 16fr.: Prince Sapoleon, 6fr.: Paure, the tenor, 1fr. 50c.: Pêre Felix, 1fr. 50c.; Alexande, Dumas, 1fr. 50c.; M. Empls, member of the Fre. col Academy, 1fr. 60c.; Ofenbach, 2fr.; Voltaire, 1z. 7.; Princess Mathilde, 3fr.; Dejazet, the actress, 3fr., and George Sand, 14fr.

SUNDAY AT THE TOMBS.

Saturday Neght Worshippers at the Shrine of Bacchu, at their Sabbath Matinal Deve-tions A Scene Spirited, if Not Spiritual— Wetere the Prisoners Come From, Their

Offences and Disposal.
Of all the busy mornings of the week at the Tombs Police Court Sunday morning is the busiest. This is easily accounted for. Saturday is the prevalent other times have it now. Those who are addicted to special hilarious indulgences give loose to their hilarious proclivities pow. Those who never get drunk at any other time get drunk now and get into fights and It is a favorable time for thieves to operate. There are crowds in the streets and at the markets, and at the stores, and in the cars, and at the theatres. Such as are happily discovered plying their light fingered profession find their way likewise to the station house. Sunday morning finds all these at the police courts. More find their way to the Tombs Police Court than any other police court of the city. In the first place, this is the largest police district in the city, embracing the Pirst, Second, Third, Fourth, Pifth, Sixth, Fourteenth, Twelfth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh precincts, besides having jurisdiction over all the arrests made by the sanitary squad. In the second pince a larger share of that class of our population given to being drunk and disorderly and threving occupy this district than either of the other police districts. The tumultuous tide of our popuation moving onward in the direction of the upper end of the island has, however, largely decreased though still the number is frightfully if not appail

end of the island has, however, targety decreased the number of arrests from what they used to be, though still the number is frightfully if not appalingly large.

At six A. M. the prisoners begin to be brought in. The great and deep hash that prevades among our population still wrapped in their Sabbath morning slumbers does not reach here. It is Babel confusion here. No gleam of the sacredness of the day enters this vestibule of justice. There is disorder, tunnut, swearing, roaring, the vile joke and ribaid song. Pandemonatum seems to have been let loose. The court room is spacious and its apartments conflortable, not to say imposing, and is well lighted by windows looking into the street and a skylight, and attorether more light and air than one could reasonably expect to find in such a place. On one side of the room are two enclosures, each about ten by fourteen feet in size, and enclosed by iron railings for the prisoners; one for men and the other for women; into this are thrust the prisoners. Their sears are plain wooden benches without backs. Folleemen who have brought in the prisoners take their seats on the comfortable high bacs benches facing the Judge's bench. Scattered about are visitors, attracted here at this early nour to see what is to be seen and hear what is to be heard. Histirious strangers from far and near are often here to study the curious phases of this great unseen under current of our metropolitanitie. The Judge has not yet arrived, but behind the desk are the clerks McGrain, Jourdan and Finley, busy making preliminary preparations of papers for their morning's work. Sergeant Gilmore and tweive special policemen areon hand to watch after the good conduct of the prisoners and preserve order. Until the Judge comes there is not much attempt, however, to preserve order. Many of the prisoners are not over the effects of their drinking yet. Some feel Joliy as lords. Some want to sing. A few are besotted with liquor and helpless. A proneness to talk, a determination to be heard, are the most

morning."
"What did the President want of you?" asked another, taking up the joke.
"To see if I wasn't a relative and give me an office," he answered, amid a shout of laughter.
And now, sliencing the general contusion for a time, is a song, in which many join in the chorus:—

Send whiskey 'round the room;
We are the boys
That don't care for noise,
Although we are far from home. The singing fever is on, and now comes another

Take a glass of sherry Up in a baltoon.

Take a glass of sherry
Up in a balloon.

Next comes "Pat Maloy," and then the "Flying
Trapeze," and then "Captain Jinks," then "On the
Beach of Long Branch." How shall we describe this
rioting throng of men? The most talk as though
they felt jolly, and sing as though they felt indescribably gay and festive, but most are pale and haggard,
and their hair disordered and clothes soiled. Some
have bloody faces and bloody and torn garments,
the effects of fighting. There are but few decently
dressed ones among them, and fewer whose faces
show a mantling of shame. The majority of the
women are most debased looking specimens of the
sex—squaid creatures, mostly of middle and more
advanced age, with their arms mudled up in dirty
shawls. An occasional younger one, thin, hollow
cheeks, powdered and rouged, and flauntingly
tawdry garments, betraying their wretched calling,
are to be seen. Most painful among those of both
sexes are children, whose every lineament shows
that they have been born and bred in poverty and
vice; that they never had any childhood; that they
never knew a parent's fond smile and proceeting
care.

It is seven o'clock and Judge Dowling takes his

never knew a parent's fond smile and protecting care.
It is seven o'clock and Judge Dowling takes his seat on the bench. The utmost silence and decorum prevail. The Judge is the right man in the right place. His familiarity with police business is of great value to him in indept these values. seat on the bench. The utmost silence and decorum prevail. The Judge is the right man in the right place. His familiarity with police business is of great value to him in judging the extent of punishment to be meted out to those brought before him. He goes through the list of prisoners with astonishing celerity. It would fill several columns to make a record of the large number of cases. Justice he tempers with mercy. Incidents of mirth and sadness mingle and follow in rapid succession. A summary of the cases and their disposal will show the extent of the morning's work. There were fifty-seven cases, of which twenty were for intextication, lifteen for disorderly conduct, nine for petty larcenty, four for assault and battery, two for larceny from the person and one for violation of the Health laws. Of these three were discharged, twenty-eight committed in \$500 for good behavior, eight fined ten dollars each, six held in \$1,000 for good behavior and one sent to Hart's Island. The case of \$1,000 bonds was a man threatening to use a razor. The \$300 bond cases were quarrels, and committals in this amount were for assaults, the most aggravated was one woman striking another over the head with a bottle. The most extensive petty larceny was that of a shawl and hat. By ten o'clock he disposal of these cases was completed. Frisoners, however, continued to be brought in till nine o'clock—a stubbort and foolish persistency on the part of Superintendent Kennedy to competed Prisoners, however, continued to be brought in till nine o'clock—a stubbort and foolish persistency on the part of Superintendent Kennedy to competed. Frisoners, however, continued to be brought in till nine o'clock—a stubbort and foolish persistency on the part of Superintendent Kennedy to competed through the streets, exposed to the public gaze.

From ten o'clock till moon was occupied in attending to what are called office cases. There were seventeen of these cases, of which seven were for intoxication, four for disorderiy conduct, two for larceny from

# EROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT.-Mr. George Dunn, residing at 448 Union street, had his foot badly crushed ou Saturday night by getting it caught between the boat and the bridge at the Fulton ferry. He was taken to his home.

FELL OVERBOARD.-George Butcher, who is employed as night watchman at the warehouses of Woodruff & Robbins, near Montague ferry, fell into the river between a vessel and the dock on Saturday night and had a narrow escape from drowning. AN ALLEGED BURGLAR CAUGHT.—Officer Curren,

of the Forty-first precinct, discovered two or three suspicious looking persons, at two o'clock yesterday morning, in the hallway of the tavern of Michael Cullen, at the corner of Tillary street and Hudson Culien, at the corner of Tillary street and Hudson avenue. At the appearance of the officer they all field, and, with the exception of one, managed to make their escape. The fellow who was captured had his boots in his hand and was in his stocking feet. He also had in his possession a brace and four bits, a screw driver and a large brass key like that of a store key. When taken to the station house he gave his name as James Nostrand and his occupation as a laborer. He was locked up on suspicion of being a burglar.

being a burglar.

Great numbers of agricultural laborers and mechanics are now bassing from Bohemia into the southern provinces of Russia. The Russian agents have been very busy turoughout Bohemia during last winter, and have succeeded beyond their oxpectations.

THE VERPLANCE STATE BOSPITAL.

Description of the New Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island—Its Extent, Arrangement, Architecture and Cost—Where the Funds Were Derived From—The New Emigration Measure Before Congress.

Comparatively few of the citizens of the metropo-

lis, or indeed of the entire State, possess any infor-mation relative to the scope, aims and beneficent results embraced by and flowing from the noble in-stitution known as the Verplanck State Emigrant Hospital, and a considerable proportion of the people are perhaps as ignorant of its actual existence as they are of its precise location. Persons who pass up the east side avenues of the city on the way to Harlem may have observed, directly across the East river from the foot of 110th street, a large brick structure, surmounted by a number of cunet-form turrets, with slated roofs, the general appearance of the building being suggestive of the mediaval style of architecture so popular on the Consinent of Europe. This building is the Verplanck State Emigrant Hospital, situated on Ward's Island, between Manhat'an and the Long Island shore. The corner stone of this hospital was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, August 10, 1864, which were participated in by prominent State officials, divines and private citizens. In its present completed state it presents a substantial and commodic ance, with sufficient ornamentation of design to relieve it of positive plainness. The walls are of brick, sills and cornices are of brown stone. The buildings composing the hospital are five in number, arranged upon what is known as "the pavilion plan," and the general direction of the edifice lies east and west. The five wings referred to extend towards the south. their northern extremities being connected by a cor-ridor running at right angles, the corridor being divided by doors into a series of vestibules, into which each wing opens. This plan combines the comfort and conveniences of a large building under a single roof, with complete isolation of each vantages of separate and disconnected buildings. by the patients of their respective wards, being spacious, and well ventlated and lighted. The building is three stories in height, with a "pitched" roof, the second and third floors only being used for hospital purposes; and each pavilion contains two wards, making ten apartments in all devoted to the occupancy of the sick. The wards will accommodate three hundred beds, and are each furnished with a separate duning room for convalescents, a nurses' room, kitchen, linen closets, bathroom, sink, water closets and baths. With three hundred beds the average proportion of air would be over 1,200 cubic feet, but with 500 patients each bed would average 700 cubic feet of air, which is greater than that of most existing hospitals. The first floor, or what is termed the basement, of the building is occupied by the offices of the Superintendent, Leonard R. Welles, and his subordinate ordeers, the physicians' office, reception and inspection room for newly arrived inmates, baggage and storerooms, heating apparatus, air ducts, &c. The southerly ends of the pavilions are garnished with towers or buttresses, the peaks of which are finished in the dormer style, and in these turrets are situated the water closets of the respective wards, the ventilation and seclusion from the sick room being perfect. The third noor of the central pavilion is devoted to the operating theatre for surgeons, instrument room, museum and a ward for severe surgical cases, with accommodation for twenty beds. the second and third floors only being used for

central pavilion is devoted to the operating theatre for surgeons, instrument room, museum and a ward for severe surgical cases, with accommodation for twenty beds.

The pavilion principle upon which the hospital is planned was devised in France nearly eighty years ago, and submitted with recommendations for its adoption in an official report upon the French hospitals made under governmental direction. The report was approved by the government, but no further steps regarding it were taken until the latterpart of the reign of Louis Philippe, when the Hopital Larboistère was erected in accordance with the plan. That establishment is now endorsed by the highest medical authorities of France as furnishing the most desirable requisites of a good hospital. In 1863 the Royal Sanitary Commission of Great Britain, in a report condemning 114 hospitals and 162 military barracks, urged the early construction of new buildings upon new principies, and insisted upon "communication with the outer air by windows on opposite sides as absolutely necessary, and that the largest extent possible of surface should be exposed to sunlight." All the new hospitals of France, Germany, Holland and Beigium, are built after this plan. Its advantages are obvious. The wines or pavilions of the day, or at least while the sun is shining, some portion of each ward must accessarily be exposed to the salutary, purilying and invigorating influence of the great orb's rays. The benefits conferred upon the sick by such an arrangement are too palpable to require even the merest specification. The wards are heated by air drawn from steam coil chambers, introduced into the centre of the wards by hollow iron columns, extending through both floors, and with the best appliances for the adjustment of the temperature. The most thorough ventilation, also, is secured through air ducts opening into a pure stimosphere, the atmospheric current being generated by an immense fan wheel, opening into a pure stimosphere, the atmospheric current being generated by an imm

At the centre of the main corridor which con At the centre of the main corridor which con-nects the five pavilions, and projecting northward from it, is a building containing a large kitchen, bakery, laundry, drying and ironing rooms, fuel cellars, engine and boller rooms, the fan wheel air pump for ventilation, &c. This building, also, has direct communication on each floor with the main

corridor leading to the several pavilions. This building, together with the corridor, effectually shelters the mortherly ends of the pavilions from storms and cold winds, and, as a further precaution against such inclemency, the space in each ward devoked to the use of the matrons, purses and convalidate of child promoses is taken from the same extremited this particular. The large cook room is taken from the same extremited the particular of the particular than the convenience of the particular of the same of sol closves of bread; the washing room; of the children steam kettles and four ranges, and with end for are the driving rooms furnished with centrifugal drying apparatus, and the rooming rooms. Elevators extend inrough all the floors for hoisting flour, coal, &c., from the basement.

The total length of the hospital building on the corridor side is 450 feet. The pavilions, or wings, are each 130 feet in length and twenty-five feet wide. The central wing is one story higher than the other four, and the two turrets at its southern corresponding corners of the other pavilions are each about eighty feet high. At the western end of the hospital, facing the river, is an ornamental portico, forming the entrance to the offices, and surmounted also by towers of about sixty feet in height. The building cost nearly \$400,000, and was four years in course of erection.

Detached, and situated a short distance from the hospital proper, are the former hospital buildings, now used as fever wards for males and fermales are in a three story brick building, 35x12 feet, and have a capacity for 120 patients. The surgical ward for males and seament, with Manuard roof, is 120 feet deep by 90 feet in width, and has been thoroughly repaired and renovated. The basement is used for storage and kitchen, and the first floor is occupied as a dispensary, apothecary's and clerk's apartment, although as a particular the surface of the flowing particle, and will accommodate 120 patients. The dispensary building is a frame structure, three

tive enactment, and during that period the gentleman who now holds the office of president has fifted that capacity, the hospital being named in his honor the Verplanck State Emigrant Hospital as a token of appreciation of his efforts in establishing it and in behalf of the cause of emigrants generally.

But to most persons it has be perhaps, a surprising fact to know that all these vast establishments, with accommodations for not less than 6.000 persons, have never cost the people of New York State, by tax or otherwise, a single dollar, the revenue by whitch it is supported being drawn from the emigrants themselves. The funds are derived from what is known as the commutation fees, a per capital levy of \$2.50, charged to the owners or consignees which it is supported being drawn from the emigrants themselves. The funds are derived from
what is known as the commutation fees, a per capital
levy of \$2.50, charged to the owners or consignees
of vessels upon every emigrant who arrives in the
country at this port. Of course the owners add this
amount to the passage money, and thus each emigrant indirectly contributes to the general fund for
the alleviation of the sufferings and condition of
others. The receipts for commutation during
the year 1868 amounted to \$558,480.50, and
the revenue from other sources, comprising interest
on bonds and securities, sales of securities, penalties
of owners and masters of vessels, sales of surpling
property, rags, bones, old fron, &c., was \$63,508.56,
making a total of \$602,349.36. The balance in bank
January 1, 1868, was \$66,509.13. The Commission
assumes the responsibility of caring for every sick
and destitute emigrant in the State, and dusbursed
during the year, as compensation to various cities
and counties for that object, \$24,840.40. During the
year the disbursements for the support of the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital on Ward's Island were
\$230,940.67, not including \$125,759.74 expended for
buildings, repairs, sewerage, sea wall and for the
purchase of furniture and appliances. During the
year there were 14,250 innates in the Refuge and
Hospital, the number remaining December 31, 1868,
being 2,001.

All the departments of the institution on Ward's
Island are under the personal charge and supervision of Mr. Leonard R. Weiles, and the affairs and
condition of the hospital, as regards order, discipline, cleanliness and efficiency of administration,
cannot be too highly commended.

A bill is now pending before Congress which aims
to take from the several scaboard states the control
of emigration afairs, and place them under the
supervision of the federal government, under the
supervision of the general laws relating to commerce. Of course this will necessitate the creation
of a central bureau, with branches a

#### THE BROOKLYN MARINE BARRACKS.

The Brooklyn marine barracks, located on Flushbarracks, perhaps, in the United States, both in point of convenience and general arrangement. The grounds attached embrace an area of several acres which, though comprised of made ground, are nevertheless sufficiently firm and level for parade and drill purposes, and by no means considered unhealthy. The entrance to the parade is through a one arched gateway on the avenue named. Immediately inside the gate is located on one side a guard house, and upon the other side are offices of the commandant of the post, officer of the day, orderly sergeants, &c. Near by stands a handsome flagstaff, erected to replace the one which was shattered mto a thousand pieces by a flash of lightning during a thunder storm upon the evening of June 16, 1868. With reference tered musket stock and bent bayonet carried at a "support" on the left forearm of private La Bagah, who was on sentry duty on post one, and, together with his musket, received injuries of a serious nature from the effects of the electric fluid which demolished the flagstaff. The escape of the sentinel from instant death was, indeed, most providential under the circumstances. His left arm was severely fractured, and he is still in hospital. Across the parade ground stands the barracks, a two story prick structure, about 300 feet in length, with a balcony running the entire length of the building. Here, connected with the main building, are wings extending beyond the balcony—the one on the right being occupied as a prison, library and chapel, while the left is used as a kitchen, bakery, storehouse and the apothecary's department. The dining hall is on the first floor, and the second story is devoted to the sleeping quarters of the men. The whole is admirably ventilated, cleanly, and on every side crops out the strongest evidence of the fact that order and discipline prevail among the garrison, reflecting the highest credit upon the officers in command. The library, which is supported partly by the post fund and partly by contributions of clitzens, contains about 1,000 volumes of choice works, and likes of the New York Herallo "support" on the left forearm of private La Bagah

officers in command. The library, which is supported partly by the post fund and partly by contributions of citizens, contains about 1,000 volumes of choice works, and like of the New York Herald and other leading daily and weekly papers are kept for the use of the men, all of whom have ample opportunity for induigence of taste for knowledge through this source.

The prisoners convicted and sentenced by naval courts martial for various offences abroad are sent here, and not long since there were no less than affecen sailors and marines undergoing punishment by confinement at the Brooklyn barracks. But the latter number, owing to the clemency of Secretary Welles, who pardoned several of them just prior to his retirement, is now reduced to five or six. The remaining prisoners are as comfortable as the discipline of a military prison will admit. The cells are clean, and in most every instance are very tastefully decorated with pictures, motioes suggestive of the "prisoners' hope" and such contrivances as tend to begulie the monotony of prison life and at the same time afford an opportunity to give vent to their incentity. It is remarkable with what pride they appear to note the visitors' appreciation of their humble attempts at decoration. One of the jolliest fellows, undergoing sentence of two years—a perfect Mark Tapley—is William Brown, a black man, who, with smiling countenance informed the writer that he had but "one month and a few days"

jolliest fellows, undergoing sentence of two years—a perfect Mark Tapley—is William Brown, a black man, who, with smiling countenance informed the writer that he had but "one month and a few days" more to jut in on his time, when he and Uncle Sam would be square. Among those now undergoing sentence of court martial is one man whose term of imprisonment does not expire till September 11, 1873. During a visit to the barracks on Thursday last an opportunity was atforded to witness the promptitude with which the marines respond to a call for their services in the role of fremen. A quantity of rubbish and brush in the Navy Yard, just adjoining the marine grounds, was set on fire by some mischievous boys, and for a time the fire extended with such rapidity as to threaten the railroad trestle work. The fire hose carriage was speedily brought into requision and a lively stream from the nozzle of the hose soon put an end to all fears of its spreading.

The marine battation here, which is divided into two companies, numbers 259 men. The station is a receiving depot, however, and as men are constantly coming and going the number varies. One officer and a guard of thirty men are furnished from the barracks daily for duty at the Navy Yard. Morning parade and guard mount are held every day, at eight o'clock in summer and nine o'clock during the winter season. On Monday of each week there is a general parade and inspection of the garrison, which is facetiously termed "quite a swell arait." Then the officers and men don their brightest colors, fags are flying, bands playing, drums beating, &c. Visitors are admitted to the barracks at any time during the day. The officers' quarters are very superior buildings, being constructed after the most modern and perfect house.

The Commandant of the Brooklyn marine barracks is Major and Brevet Lieutenant. Colonel Jonn L. Broome. The other officers are: Captains, G. P. Houston, William J. Squires, Charles A. Stillman; First Lieutenant, James P. Breeze, E. C. Saltmarsh; Second Lieutenant,

# SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanas for New York--- Pais Day. Sun rises ...... 5 16 | Moon sets .. morn 1 03 Sun sets ...... 6 43 | High water morn 1 36

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 18, 1889.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port witt please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht feet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following attract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1895:—
Recolved, That on and after April 1, 1898; the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of all paws in the harbor of New York. Passed unantimously.

32—The office of the Herald steam yachts Jamins and Jaminstrats is at Whitehall silp. All communications from owners and consigness to the masters of inward bound years will be forwarded free of charge.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Wesser (Act) Herald Steam April 2 and Southampton 6th, at 5.30 FM, with males and 650 passengers, to
Osirieta & Co. Plan WEW winds and heavy seas Juring the
passage of the Co. Plan WEW winds and heavy seas Juring the
passage of the Co. Plan WEW winds and heavy seas Juring the
country of the Co. Plan WEW winds and heavy seas Juring the
country of the Co. Plan WEW winds and the South Appears
to the Co. Plan Wew winds and the Jon 55, saw
and the Co. Plan Wew winds and the Juring the Co.

Jury Double Cast, the Corner about these miles absed. The
Vester Arrived of Sandy Hook at 3 AM 15th and waited for
Link to come in.

steamship Quees.

64, passed one of the Blaza and the Paris, passed one of the Blaza and the Paris, passed one of the Blaza and the Paris, passed steamship Ville de Paris, passed and paris, by the passed and passed as and passed an

camship candon Revannah April 15, with the and passen of the Livingston, Fox & Co. candillo candon c

CO.

DE C knight, Denty, Georgetown, DC, with indee igars, to Phillips, Brown & Co.

De Brunette, Howes, Philadelphia, with indee, to mahip Acushnet, Kelly, New Bedford, with mess and mers, to Ferguson & Wood. Constance (Br), Lord, Bristol March II, with railway o Charles L Wright & Co. Orton, Holbrook, Philadelphia 30 hours, in ballast to

bound south.

Bark L. T. Slocker (of Portland, Bibber, Matanzas, 14 days, with moisses, to order. Has been 5 days north of Matteras with strong northerly gales, and split sais.

Bark Stampede (Br), Friebee, Matanzas, 11 days, with sugar, to James E Ward & Co. Had moderate weather.

Brig St Cuthbert (Br), Robinson, Rio Jameiro, 70 days, with codice, to order. Crossed the Equator March 10 in lon 37 30 W; has had strong N and NE winds since passing Bermuds.

mula.

Brig Velocity (Br), Darrell, Cisnfuegos, 19 days, with sugar and molasses to Darrell & Nash. April 5, no lat, &c, spoke bark Almoner (of Boston), from Cardenas for New York, with loss of spars and salls. 9th, bark Gessner (NG), from Laguns for Falmouth, short of water, having lost is in heavy gale on the 8th last; supplied her. Same time, bark Emily, from Sagna for New York.

Brig Bride (Br), Brooks, Matanzas, 12 days, with molasses to Baltzer & Tanks; yeasel to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy weather. April 15, ist 46 55. Ion 74 W at 17 PM, a brig boys weather.

om Sagua for New York.

de (Er.) Brooks, Maianzas, 12 days, with molasses

& Taaks; vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy
April 18, iat 24 65, lon 74 34 W, at 2 PM, a brig bore
ch proved to be the brig Paragon (of Turks Island),
ka, from Sagua for New York, in a sinking condithe captain and erew off and brought them to this
Paragon want down in three blours after taking

or, and a short time alterwards as we or on her and sunk at 150 PM.
Brig Potomae (of Bucksport), Carver, Sarannah, 7 days, with lumber, to Beard & Roberts.

US revenue cutter Hugh McCullough, Merryman, from a orulse cast.

Schr C A Farosworth (Br), Sawyer, Mayaguez, PR, 19 days, with molasses, to E T Smith & Co. Had light winds up to Hotteras, since strong northerly winds: April 2, 20 miles north of Mona Pasaga, spake brig La Creols, hence for Curacoa, 12 days out.

Schr Win A Vall (of New Haven), Beers, Chepultapec, Mex, 31 days, with mahogany, to Van Brunt & Slaght. Had havy weather. heavy weather.

Soft Frances Hatch (of Rocklend), Gregory, Charleston, 6
days, with lumber, to Holyoke & Murray,
Schr Painn, Bearce, Wilmington, NG, 5
days, with naval
stores, to Bentley, Miller & Thomas,
Schr Ser, Stimpson, Vall, Virginia.
Schr Althea, Corson, Virginia.
Schr May Frances, Gaskeil, Virginia.
Schr Fred Reed, Pendleton, Machias, with lumber, to
Simmon & Claup.

Soir Fred Reed, Pendleton, Machias, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Fred Reed, Pendleton, Machias, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Deborah Jones, Baker, Rockport.

Schr Deborah Jones, Raker, Rockport.

Schr Denadnought, Miller, Portland, M., for Virginia.

Sehr E M smith, Chase, New Bedford.

Schr J Ponder, Jr, Springer, Warcham.

Schr Allanmond, Fall River.

Schr A T Rowland, Brown, Providence for Rondout.

Schr Free wind (ten), Friabey, Providence.

Schr Alda, Lambert, Providence.

Schr Alda, Lambert, Providence.

Schr Alda, Lambert, Frovidence.

Schr Alda, Lambert, Providence.

Schr M J Fisher, Lawrence, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr Asa Ellridge, Hlekman, Greeuwich.

Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr Geobowning, Mott, Gienwood.

Schr Celeste, Smith, Huntigdon.

Schammer, America, Verden, Philadelphia, 30 hours, with

Ship R Robinson, Robinson, 26 days from Liverpool via

Queenstown.

Bark Damon, Williams, 68 days from Buenos Ayres.

Bark Cairo, from

Brig Hattleld Brothers, Hatfield, 16 days from Havana

BRIG PARAGON—Capt Brooks, of brig Paragon (of Turk's Island, reports:—Left Sagna, April 6, for N'ork, with a cargo of mojasses; had a succession of northerly gales from the 8th to the 14th inst; on the 11th during a heavy gale from N the vessel sprung a leak; on the 14th had another heavy gale, leak increasing; 15th, 1st 34 45, ion 24 34 W. was fallen with by brig Bride, Lapt brooks, from Matanasa for New Islands and 15th in the 15th prof. The F was If years old and 341 tons burden.

BRIG J L PYE (of 83 John, NB), from London for Phila-elphia, wos towed into Charleston 18th inst by steamship riental, from Boston for New Orleans, the former being to-ally dismasted.

damaged.

PAYAL, March 23—The Daniel Webster, Brown, from London for New York, which put in here Feb 5, leaky, is repairing.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb 59—The brig Daniel, Chisholm, from Bennea Ayres for Havana, while at anchor off this port was found to be leaky, and put in here Feb 25 for repairs provided from the bark Caraina, Blanchard, at anchor in this harbor, after repairing previous damages, came into collision with a hulk during a gaie Feb 19, and carried away part of her bulwarks and rigging.

Miscelleneous.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to pursers H Gorham, of the steamship Saragossa, and L L Young, of the steamship Gen Barnes, for their attentions.

PING—Supplement No 4 to the thirteenth volume of the above valuable publication has been received from Captain Thos D Taylor, 35 Wall and 13 Broad streets. Many foreign Notice to Mariners.

Notice to Mariners.

FIRST ORDER FLASHING LIGHT AT PENSACOLA.
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, EIGHTH DISTRICT.)

NEW OBLEARS, April 9, 1668.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st inst the temporary
Fourth Order Light at Pensasois station, Fig. was discontinued, and a Flashing Light of the First Order substituted,
showing dashes at intervals of one minute, and should be
seen from a distance of 21 nautical miles in clear weather.

FREDERICK E PRIME,

Lighthouse Engineer and Acting Isapector.

DOWNS-WRECK IN RAMSGATE ROADS.
TEINITY HOUSE, LONDON, April 3, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the
ord "Wreck," has been laid about 10 fathoms to the
orthward of the sloop Thomas & William, sun in Ramsof Ramsgate harbor, N. st Church, on with the Paragon Bath House, NNW

Queen Buor, E by S, distant 4½ cables.
East Pier Head of Ramsgate harbor, N, distant 3 cables.
There being only about 4 feet water over the sunken vessel at low water, the wreck is very dangerous, but divers are at work upon! ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.

Whalemen.

Arrived at New Beiford April 15, bark Mermaid (of Westport, Horam, Indian Ocean, last from King George's Sound, with 1450 bils ap oil on board (159 bils taken on the pasage). Spoken.

Ship Samuel G Glover, Dreyer, from Callab for Hamburg, March 10, lat 5 N, Jon 27.
Ship Etha Rickmers, Davidson, from Shanghae for New York, March 15, lat 1 S, lon 31 W. BREMERHAVEN, April 2-Sailed, Ariel (a), Jones, Copen-

hagen.

hayaneaux, April 2—Sailed, Ephraim Williams, Hoff, New Orleans.

Sailed from Royan 2d, Sicily Juliette, De Gouyon, New Sailed from Royan 2d, Sicily Juliette, De Gouyon, New BROUWERSHAVEN, April 3—Arrived, Woodland, Higgins, Philasielphia (and sailed for Helvoet); Brazil, Hilbert, Helvoet. oet. BAHIA, March 1-Arrived, Tigris, Morris, NYork; 12th, Anne, do. HAVRE, April 3-Arrived, Jean Pierre, Jouin, New Or-HAVER, APRIS - AITHER, SEARCH, SEARCH, STORK; Sd., HAVER, APRIS - Salled, Rugenia, Reiberg, NYork; Sd., H. Griedenbert, Zillimers de. Salled from Guntaver de. John Bertram, Petersen, NYork. Laverbroot, April 3 - Arrived, Pelipe, Arnno, Galveston; Lith, E.A. Kennedy, Hoppier, New Orleans; Galloway, Nosi; M., Dellie, Mary Durkee, Sutherland, Savannan; Eds. Golden Light, Slater, Mobile; Pride of Canada, Lyali, NYork. Sailed 3d, Alice (s), Ellis, New Orleans; Savannah, Turley, do.

do.

Entered out 5d, Wm Yeo, Howes, for Baltimore; Keipie,
Woodfine, New Orieans; Brin (s), Webster; Russia (s), Lott,
and Tripoli (s), Edmondson, NYork; Magna Charta, Evans,
Savannah.
LONDON, April 5—Arrived, Jane Goodyear, Davis, New Oreans.
Entered out 5th, Brisk, Morine, for Boston; Zenobia,
Hutchings, Hong Kong (not Bombay).
MARSEILLES, April 2—Arrived, Svartvick, Nasholm, New Tork.

MOULMEIN, Feb 14—Arrived, Moravia, Patten, Bombay:

MOULMEIN, Feb 14—Arrived, Moravia, Patten, Bombay:

Skih, Onward, Hrwett, Shanghae.

Sailed 38th, Helen R Cooper, Dickinson, Calcutta.

MayActgaz, March 30—In port bark Mayflower, Dill, for
NYork in 2 days, ldg; brigs Tula, Reed, from and for Newburyport, ldg; A J Ross, Wyman, for New Haven, idg; Thos
Turuli, Thompson, from NYork, just arrived; solr T A Hoffman, disc.

nan, disg. ROTTENDAM, April 2-Cleared, Meta, Schultz, Philadelphia. RANGOON, Feb 23—Salled, Richard McManus, Foster, Fai-

RANGOON, Feb 23—Balled, Richard McManus, Foster, Palmouth.

Rio Jankiro, March S-Sailed, Adelaide, Etchberger, Baitmore; Mindora, Barclay, do; dib, Ceres, for NYork, with 4000 bags coffee; bith, Amazon, Chapman, Haitmore; dib, Frincess Alice (Br), Sim, Hampton Roads; 7th, Clifton, Gavet, Baltimors.

Cleared previous to March 16, bark Winifred, McLeod, Baltimors.

Cleared previous to March 16, bark Winifred, McLeod, Baltinors.

Hard St. H. Cardor (Br), McRey, Company of the Struct, With 5000 bags; Hertha, Cordo, etc., Struct, Struct, Struct, Struct, Struct, Struct, Struct, Struct, April 13—Arrived, Jean, McGolian, for do, with 5000; Canada, and Nicolaus, for do, idg; A Reading, for New Orleans, with 5000.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 13—Arrived, Stammship Deutschland, Neynaber, NYork for Bremen.

STETTIN, March 51—Arrived, Progress, Olsen, NYork, Santa CRUZ, March 23—In port schr Paul Seavey, Lowell, from NYOrk, dig.

American Ports.

BOSTON, April 17, AM—Arrived, bark Howland, Tucker.

more; bra-Arrived, steamship accidents, Howes, Battimore; bark Martin Luther, Gottenburg; Maraham, Pernanbuco; brig Lizabel, Mobile; schra Alpha Scott, Fort au
Frince; Mary Mhite, Port du Pals; New Dominion, Mansabila.

18th—Arrived, ship Queen of the Age, from NYork, having
got off Cape Cod without assistance or damage; brigs Unicorn, Strinam, Beauty, Bague; W Gordon, Cientuagos.

Cill ARLESTON, April 15—Arrived, schr Martha Maria,
Dean, Portland. Dean, Portland.

Cleared—Schr W R Mann, Rogers, a Northern port.

Salied—Schr David Famel, Lord, Matanzas.

Salied—Schr David Famel, in Magnolia, NYork; Oriental, 1

ton for New Orleans, with brig JL Pye, of St John, #3, a tow (see Disasters; such L M Collins, Fortland. Salied-Sont JE Burfee, Wilmington, NC, FORTRESS MCNROR, April 12 - 12 od, sohr Wm Jones from the West Indies For mattimore, with the lass of the seaton.

SOUTHWEST PARS, April 18—Arrived, schra Lath Rich, Pad-nd brig E A Carvor. NEW BUGYFORT, April 15—Arrived, schra Lath Rich, Pad-Gamestown, SC; Edward Lameyer, Gorman, Philadal-

er, Stoutstein, a Bresseller, Stouts Althea, from Card tille, Providence. Lxwss, Dei, April 15, 5 PM—Schre Althea, from Card or orders; Geo W Grover, from Newcastle, Del, for Bange ohn B Connor, from Maurice River for NYork; Northe dight, from Philadelphia for Fortland, and Cerro Gordo, fr

from NYO'Z, PLYMOUTH, April 9-Arrived, schra Charlie F Mayo, from Baltimore: Sarah, Cram, New York, SAN FRANCISCO, April 16-Cleared, ship Sunrise, for Callao
Salled—Ship Garibaldi, for NYork.
SalvaNNAH. April 14—Salled, ships Screamer, Young,
Havre Lady Russell (Br), Crawford, Liverpool; bark Kentville (Br). Evans, do; schra Grace Girdler. Smith, Providence; B C Terry, Birdsall, Darien to load for NYork; H G
Bird, Drinkwater, Portland.
WILMINGTO\*, NC, April 17—Cleared, steamship Volunteer, Jones, NYork.

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THE BIG FISH OF THE

SEE EVENING TELEGRAM OF TUESDAY, APRIL 20. HOW GOOD TO KNOW THAT PURGATION WITH BRANDRETH'S PILLS moves in sickness those matters which cause pain. Who

ever has bodily trouble while it lasts should use more or less

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SEE EVENING TELEGRAM OF TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

MISSOURI—EXTHA GLAMS 205, APRIL 17, 1359.
55, 57, 6, 75, 17, 4, 64, 79, 47, 46, 6, 69, 7.

MISSOURI—CLASS 205, APRIL 17, 1393.
76, 23, 52, 9, 68, 49, 73, 10, 6, 5, 74, 56, 22,

KENTUCKY—EXTRA GLAMS 205, APRIL 17, 1893.
67, 52, 30, 19, 51, 63, 54, 29, 22, 42, 56, 59, 51.

KENTUCKY—CLASS 205, APRIL 17, 1893.
13, 74, 5, 72, 21, 67, 71, 60, 57, 25, 75, 46.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lottories.

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